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SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPUTÁNA,

Received up to 29th October 1891.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 293 copies.

Russia and India.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 21st October, refers to the desire of Russia to obtain possession of this country, the Pamir imbroglio, and the purchase of camels and oxen by the Government of India for transport purposes; and observes that natives view the gloomy political outlook with great anxiety. They do not see how the Indian garrison will be able to resist the Russian forces, which are very numerous. An outbreak of hostilities between the Russian Government and the Government of India is sure to involve the Indian population in great hardships. It is true that natives are already under a foreign rule, but they have the good fortune to be subject to the rule of a just and sympathetic nation like the British. They are consequently not exposed to many evils which are incidental to a foreign yoke, and it is always their earnest prayer that, as long as this country is destined to be under foreign rule, it may remain in the possession of Englishmen. Natives are satisfied with their British rulers and do not desire a change of masters.

Russia and England.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 8th October, received on the 28th idem, represents the Russian Bear as standing with his left leg placed on his prey, marked Central Asia, and a drawn sword in

his right hand, while the British Lion goes towards him with two guns on his shoulders, carrying the wealth of India in bags suspended from the guns.

Circulation, 160 copies.

Frontier policy.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 23rd October, says that the frontier policy inaugurated by Lord Lytton in 1878 has involved an expenditure of many millions sterling on the fortification of the frontier, the construction of the North-West Railway, and so forth, but that the Government is still not sure of the frontier being proof against a Russian invasion. Lord Lawrence's policy was the best. His lordship was of opinion that the Hindu Kush and the Suleman mountain ranges formed strong natural defences, and that the Government of India should refrain from interfering with the affairs of Afghanistán. The present wasteful policy is productive of no good. The extension of the railway to Kandahar will be another mistake.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Defence of India.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 27th October, refers to the suggestions made by a correspondent of the *Pioneer* regarding the defence of this country, in view of an impending war with Russia, and observes that some of his suggestions are very reasonable and entitled to the consideration of Government. If Government increased the popularity of British rule among the people, by redressing their grievances, and reposed confidence in princes and chiefs, there would be no ground to apprehend the outbreak of a rebellion in a crisis, and Government would have no difficulty in defeating the Russians.

Circulation, 91 copies.

Pamir affairs and the Amir's intention to pay a visit to England.

The *Hámid-ul-Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 26th October, says that it appears from a St. Petersburg telegram, of the 16th idem, that the inhabitants of the Pamirs have expressed a desire that the Russian Government may take them under its protection. The Russians are really very cunning and easily gain the good-will of any people or create dissensions among them. Englishmen cannot view the unfortunate Pamir affair with equanimity, and it would be no matter for surprise if the British Government declared war against

Russia. Referring to the rumour that the Amir of Kabul intends to pay a visit to England, the editor expresses disapproval of the proposal, on the ground that the Russians may raise difficulties on the Afghan frontier in his absence, or his own subjects may rebel against him. It will be remembered that when he left Kabul for only a short time, in order to have an interview with the late Viceroy at Rawalpindi, the Russians encroached on his territory and killed several hundreds of his troops.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Jail riots at Rámpur.

The *Naiyar-i-Ázam* (Moradabad), in an extraordinary issue of the 28th October, says that the convicts at the Rámpur jail have always been allowed to wear their usual clothes, to cook their own food, and to retain their beards. But Major Vincent desired to introduce the same system of administration as is in vogue in the jails in British India, and commenced with changing the dress. But the convicts refused to wear the new dress, on the ground that, as it would not cover their knees, they would not be able to offer their daily prayers. The jailor reported the matter to Major Vincent, who himself went over to the jail with his two Afghan *Aides-de-Camp* on the 25th October, to enforce his orders. The convicts again protested against the use of the new dress. Ali Sháh, the head warder, was sent for by the Major, who told him to use his influence with the convicts in the matter. When he had proceeded half way towards the convicts, the Major called him with a view to dress him first. But he did not hear or pretended not to hear the Major, and went on. Ghazan Khán, *Aide-de-Camp*, abused him, and, on the convicts showing signs of excitement, fired on and wounded him. The convicts then took up the knives used by them in weaving carpets, and attacked the Major. The two *Aides-de-Camp* were wounded and the jailor was severely beaten with sticks, but the Major was saved by the jailor. Acting on the Major's orders, the jail guard fired upon the convicts, killing two men and wounding four others. The State army at once turned out and surrounded the prison. The Judicial Member and some other officers got upon the roofs of the jail buildings and induced the rioters to surrender their arms. It is

rumoured that they were all promised a free pardon. Five ring-leaders were arrested, tied to stakes outside the jail, and shot dead by Hindu soldiers, in accordance with the Major's orders. Their dead bodies were not made over to their heirs, but were allowed to remain at the stakes till evening, when they were unceremoniously buried. Seven hundred rupees were given as rewards to the soldiers who had assisted the Major during the riots. The convicts have taken no food from the time of the outbreak. On the 27th October the Major, accompanied by armed soldiers, again went to the jail, in order to enforce his orders. But the convicts, though they had been starving for the last three days, were as stubborn as ever, and refused to put on the new dress. When force was used, six threw themselves into the jail well, and others were prevented by the troops with difficulty from doing the same. Major Vincent cannot be too highly praised for his firmness.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Rámpur murder case.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 21st October, referring to the Rámpur murder case, observes that, after a careful consideration of the proceedings in the Magistrate's court, the Local Government has ordered Mustafa Khán and his brother to be discharged for want of sufficient evidence. The entire proceedings in the case, from beginning to end, are very discreditable to Government, which acted with undue haste. Dozens of men were arrested, imprisoned and tortured by the police, although there was no evidence to justify such a proceeding. It is generally believed that the police knew very well that the case against Mustafa Khán was very weak, and that they proceeded against him only in the hope that were he plunged into trouble he would disclose the names of the culprits with which the police thought he was acquainted! What was play to the police has proved the ruin of his family. Both he and his brother are Government servants, otherwise they would sue the Secretary of State for recovery of four or five lakhs of rupees as damages. It appears from the *Morning Post* that Government will pay them fifty thousand rupees as damages. Those innocent men who were in police custody for several months are also entitled to compensation.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th October, is glad to notice that Mustafa Khán and his brother have been discharged by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. They could not possibly be convicted on such inadequate evidence as was produced before the Magistrate. His Honor deserves high praise for his justice, and it is to be hoped that Mustafa Khán will be reinstated in his post of tahsíldár. The other accused men will be tried at Rámpur.

Circulation, 175 copies.

The same.

The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* (Rámpur), of the 26th October, says that the Council of Regency has issued a proclamation banishing Abdullah Khán, his three sons, *viz.*, Mujtaba Khán, Mustafa Khán and Saidullah Khán, as well as Ata Khán and Ghazi Khán from Rámpur. They are warned that, if they enter Rámpur territory, all their property in the State will be confiscated.

Circulation, 450 copies

Expulsion of Abdullah Khán and others from Rámpur.

A correspondent of the *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 23rd October, complains that, at the instance of Major Vincent, one Bihari Lál, who knows English but not Persian or Arabic, has been appointed Librarian of the State Library at Rámpur by the Council of Regency. The Library is composed of fifteen or sixteen thousand valuable Persian, Arabic and Urdu books, many of which are Qurans and other religious works, while the English books in the Library are only three or four hundred in number, and are such as can be had at any bookseller's shop. To be sure, the Members of the Council were not well-advised in placing a Hindu in charge of such a Library. Could they find no properly qualified Musalmán for the post? Bihari Lál has placed the books in the new Library without arrranging them in any order. Such objectionable appointments are calculated to create dissatisfaction in the State. Sir Auckland Colvin should give his attention to the matter.

Circulation, 235 copies.

State Library at Rámpur.

ADMINISTRATION.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd October, refers to the case of one Radhakishan, a resident of Raoli, Agra, who was accused by the police of having blown the shell in the

Circulation, 425 copies.

Mr. Finlay, Commissioner, and the blowing of the shell at the Mankameshwar temple, Agra.

Mankameshwar temple situated near the house occupied by Mr. Finlay, Officiating Commissioner of Agra, early in the morning of the 5th October, at about 4 o'clock. As the blowing of the shell at night disturbed Mr. Finlay in his sleep, the police had, at his instance, forbidden shell-blowing before day-break. The accused was fined under clause 13, chapter III of the rules framed by the Local Government under section 22, Act XV of 1873, clause 13 being to the effect,—"sounding drums or other musical instruments so as to cause annoyance to the public, in disregard of the prohibition of the Committee." The Mankameshwar temple is an old one, and was built by some Rája of Jaipur. It is surrounded on all sides by masonry walls, and the Rájputana-Gwálior Railway passes by its door. According to the Hindu religion, worship is performed in every temple early in the morning before sunrise, and it is an old custom to blow the shell on such occasions. Any interference with such an old custom is opposed to the royal proclamation of 1858. Clause 13, chapter III of the rules above referred to is not applicable to the blowing of the shell in a Hindu temple or the call of the crier in a Muhammadan mosque. But if it is applicable to the blowing of the shell or the call of the crier, it must be still more applicable to the ringing of the bells or gongs in churches, which produces a very shrill sound and which really causes annoyance to persons living in the neighbourhood. Again, when did the Agra municipal board prohibit the blowing of the shell at Hindu temples in general or the Mankameshwar temple in particular at night under clause 13, chapter III of the rules referred to above? Even if such prohibition was ever made, the question is, how far is it justifiable? It will be remembered what serious riots occurred at Benares, owing to the interference of the Benares board with a temple there. Mr. Finlay's house is situated between the fort and the cantonment railway stations, and therefore the noise produced by the frequent moving of the trains and the whistling of the engines at night must disturb him more than the blowing of the shell in the morning. His orders regarding the kine fair created an idea in the minds of the Hindus of Agra that he was prejudiced against them, and his inter-

ference with the Mankameshwar temple will strengthen that idea.

The same.

A local correspondent of the same paper, in commenting upon the same case, observes that the temple is situated at the distance of about 500 yards from Mr. Finlay's house, and that the shrill whistle of the railway trains which run frequently at an equal distance from his house at the dead of night must disturb him more in his sweet slumbers than the blowing of the shell after 4 A. M. In such cases criminal courts can interfere only when the *public* convenience is affected. If a single man has ground for complaint, he should seek redress in a civil court. It is believed that in England a person once instituted a criminal charge against a tin-man, on the ground that the noise in the latter's workshop at night interfered with his sleep. Lord Ellenborough, Chief Justice, dismissed the charge, advising the complainant to keep the doors of his house closed at night. Mr. Finlay's interference with the blowing of the shell at the temple in the morning has created great dissatisfaction in the minds of the Hindus. Government officials, especially the higher authorities, should avoid interfering with religious matters as far as possible.

Circulation, 325 copies.

The *Riyáz-ul Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 24th October, refers to a religious dispute at Gorakhpur. One Abdul Rahim was charged by Rup Narain Das with having thrown bones of animals into a temple. The Magistrate convicted the accused, sentencing him to one month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

Insult offered by a Musalmán to a Hindu temple at Gorakhpur.

Circulation, 65 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Alam* (Meerut), of the 20th October, is glad to learn that the Government of India has resolved to appoint a strong commission to inquire into the indebtedness of landholders. If the object be only to ascertain the amount of the debts of the landholders, well and good. But, on the other hand, if Government desires to find out the causes of the unsatisfactory condition of landholders, with a view to remove those causes, the commission should not confine

Appointment of a commission to inquire into the indebtedness of landholders.

its inquiries to the present proprietors of land. During the last fifty years, many old landowners have lost their lands by voluntary transfers or in execution of civil court decrees. If an inquiry were made into the causes of their ruin, a great deal of useful information would be derived which would throw much light on the subject in question. Cultivators are worse off than landholders, and have, to all intents and purposes, become mere serfs of village money-lenders. Measures should also be adopted to make them independent of those usurers.

Circulation, 540 copies.

Distress from the scarcity of grain.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 29th October, says that it would seem that, in North Arcot, two or three hundred cattle die of starvation every day, and that many cultivators have been obliged to let loose their cattle for want of fodder. At Trichinopoly a railway train was attacked and robbed of ten thousand rupees worth of property by famine-striken men. Great distress prevails in Ajmere, owing to the scarcity of grain, and frequent robberies are committed. As there is severe distress in several parts of the country, the export of grain had better be suspended for a time.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Food used by the poorer classes in India.

The *Tarrár* (Moradabad), of the 24th October, says that it was declared at the late Congress of Hygiene held at London that the introduction of sanitary reforms in England had led to an improvement of the public health. Quite so. But does public health depend entirely on sanitary arrangements? Could men who live on oilcakes be expected to be as strong and healthy as others who live on bread and butter? It would be well if the Congress could devote its attention for a few moments to an inquiry into the quality of the food used by the poorer classes in this country.

Permission granted to the Census Commissioner to write his report in England.

The same paper, of the 16th October, says that it would seem that the Census Commissioner will write his report in England. Acting on the same principle, Government will, perhaps, send the Indian forces to England when a war breaks out with Russia in Central Asia!

The *Dádkhwáh* (Bahraich), of the 6th October, received on the 25th idem, says that it would seem that, in the Bahraich district, particularly Nanpara tahsíl, revenue courts are exposed to great trouble in deciding rent suits. The patwáris' papers are the principal guide of courts in such cases. Indeed, no plaint is received by a court unless a copy of the necessary portion of the patwáris' daily ledger is filed with it, although the filing of such copy is not compulsory under section 36 of the Rent Act. But the patwáris' registers are very untrustworthy, as they readily make alterations in their books in favour of those men who succeed in gaining their good-will. Steps should be taken to check the evil, otherwise the patwáris' papers will become quite useless. Any patwári who is found to have tampered with his records should be criminally prosecuted and punished. The patwáris should be ordered to get the entries in their books regarding contracts between landlords and tenants attested by the parties concerned. They often absent themselves from their circles and do their work at their houses. In order to prevent them from doing so, they should be told to get the entries made in the day-books and other registers during the day countersigned by the village landlord or headman or his agent.

Rent suits and patwáris' papers in Bahraich.

The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 23rd October, complains that in Madras a European Sergeant has killed a shoemaker, whose only fault, if fault it be, was that he called upon the Sergeant and asked to be paid for repairs done to his shoes. The release of the offender is a foregone conclusion. He will have to pay only a nominal fine. In mixed cases, European Judges and Magistrates allow themselves to be influenced by race feelings, and murder justice. Hence natives should quietly put up with the evil in the best way they can.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Alleged causing of the death of a shoemaker by a European Sergeant in Madras.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 27th October, regrets to notice that of late several natives have fallen victims to the kicks and blows of Europeans; refers to the case of the shoemaker who is alleged to have been killed by the Store Sergeant of the Ordnance Department at Madras, and observes that it remains

Circulation, 500 copies.

The same.

to be seen at what amount the court values the life of the deceased.

Circulation, 325 copies.

Sir Charles Elliott and the Dacca municipal board.

A correspondent of the *Tuti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th October, says that it appears from the *Civil and Military Gazette* that, on his visit to Dacca, Sir Charles Elliott did not accept the address which the municipal board desired to present to him, on the ground that the board had refused to spend municipal funds on the reception of the late Lieutenant-Governor at his visit to that place. The *Civil and Military Gazette* hopes that the board will remember the lesson which Sir Charles has given it. Had Sir Auckland Colvin been the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, he would have soon brought the Dacca board to its senses by forcing a water-supply scheme on it. Apparently the members of that board are raw and inexperienced youths, otherwise they would never object to municipal funds being devoted to such a useful purpose as the reception of a Lieutenant-Governor.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Condemnation of the house tax introduced by the Allahabad Municipal Board.

The *Pragdy Samdchar* (Allahabad), of the 22nd October, complains that the water-supply scheme, which was considered by the Allahabad community a beneficial measure, calculated to improve the public health, threatens to prove a great curse. The introduction of a water-rate at seven and a half per cent. on the annual rental value of houses has created a deep sensation among the citizens. The tax will really press hard on the poorer classes, especially on those men who live in large houses bequeathed by their rich forefathers, but whose own incomes are small. The native members of the municipal board, who are well acquainted with the unsatisfactory condition of the people, are entirely to blame. Thousands of men are sure to be ruined by the levy of such a high water-rate. Some persons say that they will leave their houses and migrate to villages outside municipal limits. If any persons are reduced to such straits, the water-supply scheme has certainly no claim to be considered a beneficial measure. It is to be hoped that the board and its able president will reconsider the matter and introduce some other kind of tax which may not press so severely upon the citizens as the house tax threatens to do.

Allahabad Hindu Samáj and the house tax.

The same paper states that the meeting of the Hindu Samáj, held on the 18th October, discussed the proposal of the municipal board regarding the levy of the house tax and condemned it as injurious to the people. But as the Hindu Samáj is not a political association, it did not like to interfere with such a measure, but expressed a hope that the People's Association will take the matter in hand and enter a strong protest against the tax.

Circulation, 160 copies.

Case of Sayyid Abul Muzaffar and others, accused of having been accomplices of Ghasita in his dakaitis, Muzaffarnagar.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 23rd October, referring to the case of Sayyid Abul Muzaffar of Mansurpur, and Chaudhris Bakhtawar Singh, Mangal Singh, and Nain Singh, of Maula Theri, who are accused of having been accomplices in the dakaitis committed by Ghasita in Meerut, observes that the case has created quite a sensation in the Muzaffarnagar district. The trial commenced before the District Magistrate on the 16th October with closed doors. No man except the accused and their counsel is allowed to enter the court. It is difficult to understand why the trial is conducted with such secrecy.

Discontinuance of rewards for killing snakes, Bahraich.

The *Dádkhwáh* (Bahraich), of the 13th October, received on the 25th idem, does not approve of the discontinuance of rewards for killing snakes, and observes that the mere clearance of jungle will not lead to the destruction of snakes, particularly in a district like Bahraich. The jungle should be cleared by all means, but the rewards, too, should continue to be awarded.

EDUCATION.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Need for the encouragement of technical education.

The *Kávándes* (Lucknow), of the 25th October, expresses great satisfaction that Sir Auckland Colvin has resolved to establish a technical school, and observes that the establishment of such a school is anxiously awaited by the public, as the encouragement of technical education is sure to improve the condition of the people.

Circulation, 500 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 23rd October, complains that in the village schools where education is given up to the middle class standard in vernacular, promotions from one class to another are made only once a year. As there are seven classes, boys have to undergo a course of seven years before they are able to compete at the middle class examination in vernacular; whereas a smart boy can appear at the English middle class examination in only three years. Nothing could be a greater waste of time than to keep boys in village schools for seven long years. The Director of Public Instruction had better reconsider the matter and modify the rules.

Village schools in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Circulation, 150 copies.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 18th October, says that the Moradabad tahsíli school was held in the school building situated near the Tahsíldár's office in the centre of the city and easily accessible to boys. The school being so near the Tahsíldár's office, the teachers were afraid that the Tahsíldár and other officials might visit the school at any time, and were therefore very attentive to their work. About two years ago the building was condemned as unsafe by the District Engineer, and the school was at once removed to a hired building. Government has sanctioned Rs. 20,000 for the construction of a new school house which, it is believed, will be built outside the city near the Municipal Hall. The Engineer's apprehensions appear to be unfounded. The school building has successfully withstood the rains for the last two years. It could be thoroughly repaired at a cost of Rs. 2,000, and the school again safely located in it for another 20 or 30 years.

Tahsíli school building, Moradabad.

POST-OFFICE.

Circulation, 125 copies.

The *Mufid-i-Ám* (Agra), of the 20th October, says that traders cannot be too thankful to Government for the excellent arrangements made by it for the transmission of letters. The increase in the number of deliveries at the post-offices has greatly added to the public convenience. But there is some room for improvement in the delivery of registered letters and money-orders at Agra. There is only one delivery

Delivery of registered letters and money-orders at Agra.

in twenty-four hours, at half past eight in the morning. Registered letters and money-orders brought in by the Bombay mail, which arrives at Agra at half past nine, consequently lie over till next day, and those received on Saturday are delivered on Monday, there being no delivery on Sunday. It would be well if the delivery were made after the arrival of the Bombay mail.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Kite-flying and police officials, Cawnpore.

The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 23rd October, complains that two police officials at Begamganj, Cawnpore, indulge in kite-flying every Sunday throughout the day. Circulation, 400 copies.

Assault committed on some women by ruffians at Cawnpore.

The same paper complains that, on the 20th October in the evening, one Mumtaz Begam and others were waylaid and beaten with sticks by some ruffians near the parade ground at Cawnpore. What are the police about?

Alleged extortion practised by beggars at the market held at Khandwa, Nimar.

The *Manj-i-Nerbudda* (Hoshangabad), of the 16th October, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that at the market held at Khandwa in Nimar on Sundays, beggars greatly harass the peasants who sell grain and vegetables at the market, and forcibly take large quantities of those things from them. The local authorities should take steps with a view to protect the peasants from such extortion. Circulation, 220 copies.

Deaths of Sri Hiranya Gir and Mr. Oakeshott, C.S., at Mirzapur.

The *Khichri Samáchár* (Mirzapur), of the 17th October, goes into mourning in honour of the deaths of Sri Hiranya Gir, a wealthy citizen of Mirzapur, on the 3rd October, and of Mr. Oakeshott, C. S., District and Sessions Judge, on the 17th idem, and expresses deep regret at the sad incidents. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police accompanied the funeral procession of the former to the bank of the Ganges. Circulation, 400 copies.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 22nd October, complains that, although the road between Daraganj and the city was lately repaired, it has already got into a very bad state. Repairs do not appear to have been properly made by the contractor. The able Chairman of the Municipal Board should give his attention to the matter.

Bad state of the road between Daraganj and the city at Allahabad.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1891.	1891.	
1	*Agra Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Tajammul Husain ...	Oct. 21st ...	Oct. 28th ...	262 copies.
2	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	„ 20th ...	„ 23rd ...	65 „
3	*Akhbár-i-Islamia* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	Tri-monthly,	Abid Ali ...	„ 19th ...	„ „ ...	...
4	*Aligarh Institute Gazette,*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly ..	Alím-ul-lah ..	„ 20th & 24th,	„ 23rd & 27th,	469 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
5	*Almora Akhbár* ...	Almora ..	Hindi ...	Weekly ..	Sadá Nand ...	„ 26th ...	„ 29th ..	105 copies.
6	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ..	Lucknow ...	Urdu ..	„ ...	Kishun Lál ...	„ 24th ..	„ „ ...	129 „
7	*Lálá* ..	„ ..	„ ...	„ ..	Ashraf Ali ..	„ 23rd ...	„ 25th ...	235 „
8	*Bhárat Jiwan (Hindi)* ..	Benares ...	Hindi ...	„ ..	Rám Krishn, Varmá,	„ 26th ...	„ 29th ...	1,500 „
9	*Bhárat Jiwan (Gorkha)* ..	„ ...	Gorkha ...	„ ..	Ditto ..	„ 23rd ...	„ 25th ...	...
10	*Bhárat Sudashá Pravartak,*	Farukhabad,	Hindi ...	Monthly ...	Náráyan Dás ...	For Sep. ...	„ 28th ...	377 copies.
11	*Bijya Brindaban* ...	Brindaban ...	„ ...	Bi-monthly .	Nannhe Mal ...	Oct. 19th ...	„ 23rd ..	...
12	*Cawnpore Gazette* ...	Cawnpore ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Harnám Singh ...	„ 23rd ...	„ 28th ...	400 copies.
13	*Colonel* ...	Moradabad ...	„ ..	„ ...	Banwári Lál ..	„ 16th & 24th,	„ 23rd & 29th,	250 „
14	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* ...	Bareilly ...	„ ..	„ ...	Thákur Prasád ...	„ 17th & 24th,	„ „ ...	200 „
15	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* ...	Rámpur ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muhammad Husain,	„ 26th ..	„ 28th ...	450 „
16	*Dál Khalá* ...	Bahraich ...	„ ...	„ ...	Prem Náráin ..	Sep. 29th & Oct. 6th & 13th.	„ 25th ...	...
17	*Fitnah* ...	Gorakhpur ..	„ ...	„ ...	Nizám Ahmad ..	Oct. 24th ...	„ 28th ...	500 copies.

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1891.	1891.	
18	*Hamid-ul-Akhbár* ..	Moradabad ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Ilahi Bakhsh ..	Oct. 26th ..	Oct. 28th ..	91 copies.
19	*Hindustán* ..	Kálákankar ..	Hindi ...	Daily ..	Gur Datt Sukla .	„ 22nd to 28th,	„ 23rd to 29th	500 „
20	*Hindustání* ..	Lucknow .	Urdu ...	Weekly ..	Gangá Prasád Varmá.	„ 21st ...	„ 23rd ..	300 „
21	*Indian Graphic* ..	„ ..	„ ..	Tri-monthly,	Mahárájkrishn ..	„ 10th & 20th,	„ 23rd & 29th,	...
22	*Jaipur Gazette* ..	Jaipur ..	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahávír Prasád ..	„ 14th, 17th, 21st & 24th.	„ 24th & 28th,	100 copies.
23	*Jám-i-Jamshed* .	Moradabad	Urdu ...	Weekly ..	Jamshed Ali ..	„ 18th ...	„ 26th ...	150 „
24	*Kárndmah* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ..	„ ..	Muhammad Yáqúb,	„ 25th ...	„ 28th ..	250 „
25	*Káshi Pattriká* ...	Benares ..	Hindi-Urdu,	„ ..	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	„ 23rd ...	„ 24th ..	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt.)
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